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From the True Flag.

THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
A CURE FOR EXTRAVAGANCE.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

CHAPTER I.

"So, Charley, you are matrimonially inclined, I perceive," remarked Henry Sprayes, as he seated himself in the comfortable bachelor apartment of his friend.

"No! what makes you think so?" replied Charley Walker, smiling over the more serious feelings that the question excited.

"Why, you call upon the Youngs' quite often enough to mean something."

Charles whistled an air from the opera.—It was the favorite of one of the young ladies to whom his friend had alluded—which, to those who have had no experience in matters of the heart, may seem to be a remarkable coincidence.

"Which one is it, Charley?

"Humph! You cannot have noted any very pointed attentions, if you have not found out which of them is the unfortunate choice of this poor bachelor."

"All the world knows that you call there once or twice a week; and I know no more than others. Is it Jane?"

"No."

"Lavinia, then, of course. Well, she is a splendid girl, and I envy you your happiness."

"Happiness? What the deuce do you mean by that? I haven't married her yet," replied Charles, finding his friend was getting ahead in his conclusions rather too fast.

"All the same thing."

"Not exactly."

"You mean to marry her of course?"

"I don't know; perhaps it is only a flirtation."

"Don't do that, Charley."

"I love her, Henry. I will confess that, if you will not laugh at me."

"On my soul I won't do any such thing.—A matter of this kind certainly deserves serious consideration, and I am not the man to make fun of a fellow."

"Thank you Henry. I wanted to talk over the matter with you, but I was a little afraid you would laugh at me, if I attempted to be serious over it."

"I assure you I will not. Marry if you can see your way clearly to do so—Lavinia is a fine girl, beautiful, good-tempered, and has a hundred good qualities to one bad one."

The lover smiled the gratification he felt at these pretty words concerning the one he loved.

"I have no fault to find with her. She certainly has a good heart."

"She has; you might go farther and fare worse. For my part, I should be weak enough to fall in love myself, if I could support a wife."

"But your salary is larger than mine."

"Still it is too small to support a wife in these times."

"My salary is only twelve, while yours is fifteen hundred dollars a year. Why don't you tell me I can't afford to marry?"

"That is for you to decide, for everything depends upon the habits of her whom you make your wife.

"This is my difficulty. When I consider the way the Young girls have been brought up, I look with a good deal of timidity upon the future. I was thinking, as you came, that I would not call there again for a month. I am afraid I have gone a little too far already."

"Think well before you decide. Young, you know, has not much of a fortune with which to portion his daughters."

"One-half of my salary would hardly pay for the new silk dresses I have known Lavinia to have within the year."

"I dare say it would not. I wonder her father lets her dress so much as she does."

"Mr. Young is one of the best men I ever knew. He is a true Christian. They say he gives away immense sums of money every year in charity."

"He is in good business."

"True; but I doubt if he has accumulated anything. Mrs. Young, I think, is of another stamp. She wants to be a fashionable woman, and, I fancy, her husband is rather opposed to following the mode. He is a peaceable man, however, and I suppose he would not have a stormy house as long as no great moral point is at issue."

"I have been told that she is the master of the house."

"No, not quite so strong as that; though I think everything in the family would have been different, if he had married another woman. You think, then, that I cannot afford to marry?"

"You certainly cannot support her in her present style of living."

"I believe I shall not call there again at present. You speak my own mind. I will go to-morrow and hint at my intention, so that there shall be no misunderstanding."

"Think well, Charley; and don't let me influence you too much."

Charles had given the matter a very careful consideration, and made up his mind that he could not marry Lavinia, without stipulating beforehand that she must abandon her extravagance in dress. It would have been an awkward stipulation, but it would have been madness to make a girl his wife who would ruin him in a single year.

But while Charles and his friend are considering the matter, we will make a call at the comfortable abode of the Youngs. Perhaps some of the lover's fine description of the lady dear may be falsified, but we can't help that.

CHAPTER II.

It was not the most aristocratic residence in the city. Mr. Young had built and now owned the house in which he dwelt. It was all that a reasonable man could posibly desire; and thousands would have considered a structure far less spacious and elegant, far less luxuriously appointed, all that they could require.

It was a cold day in January—a very cold day. Even the fierce blasts of hot air, which the great furnace poured into the apartment, produced no effect upon the thick coating of frost that clung to the plate-glass of the windows. The grate, too, was piled high with coals, and before it were seated the two daughters of the merchant.

The warm and pleasant apartment was a paradise of comfort. It would have seemed a very heaven to the denizens of the cellars and attics in the obscure quarters of the Puritan city—even without including the thourts who sat before the fire.

"I haven't a dress that is fit to wear," said one of the Misses Young.

It was Charles Walker's divinity who was thus poorly off for suitable garments; yet any person observing the elegant silk dress she wore, would have deemed it a piece of exaggeration.

"Nor I either," replied the other houri; "I do wish Pa would be a little more like other folks in these matters."

"He says he cannot afford such a system of extravagance," added Lavinia.

"Extravagance! If he thinks we are extravagant, I wonder what he would say to the Livingston's and Herbert's!"

"Sure enough."

"But we must have some dresses."

"Your blue silk will do very well to wear to the ball, Jane."

"So will your green, just as well."

"Here is pa;" and as she spoke, Mr. Young entered the room.

Lavinia placed the great rocking-chair before the fire for him, and then brought his slippers.

"It is dreadful cold, isn't it pa?"

"Pretty cold."

"We were just speaking of something when you came, pa," said Jane.

"Indeed," laughed Mr. Young. "Are you sure it wasn't nonsense?"

"Each of us wants a new silk dress, pa," interposed Lavinia.

"It was nonsense, then."

"We need them very much."

"Do you?" and the father laughed at the preposterous assumption.

"I have not a single dress that is fit to wear," added Jane.

"Nor I," chimed Lavinia. "I have been positively miserable all day, thinking about it."

"Have you?"

"I have, indeed."

"Miserable? Do you mean so?"

"I do, pa; you don't know what it is to want a dress; you don't know what it is to be cut out and triumphed over by those who are no better off in the world than we are."

"I hope I never shall," answered Mr. Young, seriously, if not sternly.

"Besides, I expect to be invited to the ball next week," continued Lavinia.

"You can go, if you are."

"I have no dress."

"I bought you one for the last ball."

"But I cannot wear it twice. What would Mr. ——"

"Mr. Walker," added Jane mischievously.

"What would any one say?" blushed Lavinia.

"No matter what they say. I cannot afford to pay for any unnecessary dresses again this winter. You ought to be thankful for the thousand blessings that are showered upon you. There, don't let me hear about you being miserable about dresses again."

"But we must have them, pa!" exclaimed Lavinia, very seriously; and her eyes seemed to moisten as though a tear of disappointment was struggling for existence.

Mr. Young looked at her solemnly, for a moment. His heart was deeply pained to observe the evidence of discontent she had exhibited, and which were now more visible in her expression.

"I want you to go with me after dinner, girls," continued Mr. Young after a long pause.

"Where, pa?"

"We will make one or two calls, and then if you wish to buy your dresses we will attend to the matter."

Neither Jane nor Lavinia asked any more questions, and after dinner they were ready to attend their father. A carriage had been engaged for the occasion, and they departed on what to the young ladies was a mysterious mission.

CHAPTER III.

"Where are we going, pa?" asked Jane, as she glanced at the suspicious looking houses on either side of the street.

The carriage stopped before a miserable dilapidated old building, before Mr. Young had time to answer the question; and he handed them out of the vehicle.

"What have we come here for pa?" asked Lavinia, shrinking back as her father proposed to conduct her into the old building.

"Come along, girls."

Timid and doubtful they followed him into the house, and upon the rickety stairs, more than once requiring the philanthropic merchant to resort to persuasion to induce them to proceed.

In the attic, to which the fur-clad ladies succeeded with much difficulty in ascending, they entered the room.

There was a woman and three small children in the room, closely nestling over a broken stove, which did not perceptibly elevate the temperature of the apartment over that of the external air. They were all huddled together in a heap, that they might have the benefit of the mutual warmth thus engendered. They had piled the scanty stock of rags which their meagre housekeeping facilities afforded them, upon their persons.

The room was scarcely a protection from the extreme cold of the day. Great cracks in the windows, and around them, opened wide for the passage of the freezing blast, and the little group were shivering with the cold.

The young ladies shuddered as they gazed at the pale, blue, livid faces of the abject group, and the tears immediately flooded the eyes of the gentle, tender-hearted Lavinia. It was such a sight as she had never seen before.

It was an Irish mother, and those were Irish children; but they were none the less susceptible to cold and hunger because they were Irish.

"Oh, father!" gasped Lavinia, "let us do something for them."

"With all my heart, my child. I can spend my money in relieving such sufferings as these, when I do not feel like buying silks and satins," replied Mr. Young.

He then questioned the woman, whose quivering form would scarcely let her speak.

"Have you anything to eat?"

"Not a thing," replied she; "sorra taste of anything we had but wather since yester' morning. I don't care for myself, but the childer is perishing wid the cold and hunger."

"Mercy!" exclaimed Lavinia. "Nothing to eat and shivering all night with the cold in this dreadful place!"

"My attention was called to this case of suffering as I was going home to dinner," added Mr. Young; "and I promised to attend to it at once. I thought I would bring you here and show you how insignificant was your misery compared with that of these people. And there are hundreds no better off in this city."

"I will not ask for another dress, pa," said Lavinia. "Only let us give these poor sufferers all they want."

"Nor I, pa," added Jane.

Giving joy to the woman and children by promising to send them fuel, food and clothing, they left the house; but not to go home, for Lavinia would not be satisfied till she had seen the poor sufferers fed, warmed and clothed. She and her father brought everything required, and returned to the house. A great fire was kindled by the merchant, while his daughters busied themselves in stuffing the cracks with cotton they had procured for the purpose.

Lavinia's eyes moistened with gratitude that she had been able to do something for the sufferers, as she saw the ravenous appetite with which they devoured the hot dinner that was brought from the restorator. Then the "God bless you's" which the poor woman showered upon them were far better than silks and feathers. When they had done all they could for the poor people, they left them, with hearts swelling with grateful emotions to Him who had given them the means of blessing the widow and the fatherless.

When Lavinia entered that warm parlor in her father's house again, it seemed more like a paradise than ever before. She wondered that she had ever complained of anything. Why had *she* not been born to poverty and misery, like the poor woman they had just made happy? Why was *her* lot appointed in the midst of luxurious plenty, while hundreds were perishing with hunger and shaking with cold? God had been good to her, and it was but a small return for her to be contented when she had nothing to repine for. Perhaps that pleasant parlor was none the less a paradise because Charles Walker was there, awaiting her return. Blushing with pleasure, she told him of the afternoon adventure; and the lover was so enraptured that he failed to give the hint which he had come to give. He called the next day, and the next, instead of "breaking off altogether," as he had proposed. Then he invited her to the ball. She promised to go, if he would not object to her dress. Of course, he would not; and she showed him her written resolution, not to have another silk dress for a year. It was a reform in the right direction, and Charles was rejoiced that he had not given the before-mentioned hint.

As they became better acquainted, Charles' only objection to matrimony was discussed, rather indirectly, it is true; but Lavinia had learned her lesson. For the year succeeding her first visit to the poor people—she had often made such visits alone since—her expenses for personal apparel were inside of a hundred dollars.

At the end of another year, Charles Walker led her to the altar, and she became a true and loving wife. She was cured of extravagance. It was a remarkable cure. The remedy was totally at fault with Jane. It impressed her for a time, but its effect soon wore away.

Charles' salary is larger now than when he was first introduced to the reader; but so prudent is his wife that he lives within his means. It is true, she spends a great deal in charity, but her husband can afford that, charity warms the heart, makes a man a better friend, and a woman a better wife.

Female Education.

A writer in the last number of the North British Review observes:—"Instead of educating every girl as though she were born to be an independent, self-supporting member of society, we educate her to become a mere dependant, a hanger-on, or, as the law delicately phrases it, a chattel. In some respects indeed, we err more barbarously than those nations among whom a plurality of wives is permitted, and who regard women purely as so much live stock; for among such people women are, at all events, provided with shelter, with food and clothing—they are "cared" for as cattle are. There is a completeness in such a system.

But among ourselves we treat women as cattle, without providing for them as cattle. We take the worst part of barbarism and the worst part of civilization and work them into a heterogeneous whole. We bring up our women to be dependant, and then leave them without any one to depend on. There is no one, there is nothing for them to lean upon, and they fall to the ground. Now, what every woman, no less than every man, should have to depend upon, is an ability, after some fashion or other, to turn labor into money.—She may or may not be compelled to exercise it, but every one ought to possess it. If she belong to the richer classes, she may have to exercise it; if to the poorer, she assuredly will."

☞To some persons it is indispensible to be worth money—without it, they would be worth nothing themselves.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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THE OUTPOST.

A Tale of Frontier Life.

Towards the latter part of the year 1751, the French, aided by vast bodies of the Huron and Iroquois Indians, had begun to make themselves very disagreeable neighbors to the British and American colonists in northern Virginia, Ohio, and the northwest portions of New York State—the French by their encroachment on the frontier, and the Indians by their numerous forays, and savage barbarity to all who were unfortunate enough to fall into their hands.

To put a stop to these aggressive proceedings, numerous bodies, both of the "regulars" and the colonial militia, were dispatched to the several points assailed; and among the rest, a Col. Henry Innes, with a company of thirty men, among whom were a party of some dozen Virginia riflemen, was ordered to occupy a small outpost, or log fort, which at this period stood within a few miles from the north fork of the Allegheny river.

Having arrived safely at their quarters, the little company set about righting up the old post to make it as comfortable as circumstances would permit; and this being done, and order once more restored, sentries were placed at all the advanced points of the station, while the strictest vigilance was both enjoined and exercised by day and night.

Among the Virginia riflemen who had volunteered into the company, was a tall, manly, fine-looking young fellow, who, from his fatal and unerring skill as a marksman, had received the somewhat awe inspiring *nom de plume* of—Death. But with whatever justice this name had been applied to him for his skill, his disposition certainly entitled him to no such terror spreading epithet. On the contrary, he was the very *life* of the company.

His rich fund of mother-wit, large social propensities, and constant good nature, rendering him a general favorite with the men; while the never-failing stock of game his skill enabled him to supply the mess-table of the officers with, not only recommended him to *their* good graces, but caused many a little "short coming" of his to be winked at and passed over in silence, which, otherwise, perhaps, he might not have got over so easily.

The company had not been stationed at the fort much more than a week, ere Death, in one of his excursions for game, discovered that at a small farm house, some three miles or so distant from the fort, there lived a certain Miss Hester Standhope, whose equal in beauty and amiable qualities he had never seen before. And to render himself still more certain of the fact, he called the day following, under cover of the pretence of having left his powder-flask.

Death was invited to come again, by Farmer Standhope, who happened to be from the same parish as the father of our hero; and we need scarcely say that the invitation was both eagerly and joyfully accepted, and, as often as circumstances would permit, complied with.

The second week after this occurrence took place, was marked by two events, which, though both affecting the welfare of the little community at the fort, were of widely different degrees in importance.

The first was, that Death had either suddenly lost all his skill as a marksman, or, that the game had removed to a safer and more distant neighborhood, for the officers' larder had been found sadly wanting in the items of woodcocks, blackcocks, ptarmigan, &c., for the week past—and the second and most important of the two events, was, that in regular succession, four sentinels had disappeared from the extreme left line, without leaving the slightest trace to elucidate the mystery of their disappearance.

This last circumstance struck such dread into the breasts of the rest of the company, that no one could be found willing to volunteer to take that post—well knowing that it would be only like signing their own death-warrant to do so; and Col. Innes, not wishing to wilfully sacrifice the lives of his men by *compelling* them to go, enjoined double caution to the remainder of the sentinels, and left the fatal post unoccupied for a night or two.

Two or three reconnoitering parties had been dispatched off round the neighborhood, in the hope of finding some clue to the mystery, or of obtaining some intelligence of the enemy, but they had each of them returned as wise as they started, with no reward for their trouble save weary bones.

It was on the third night of the desertion of the post, that our hero, Death, was returning to the fort, after paying a visit to Standhope Farm. The moon was up, but her light was nearly all obscured by the dense masses of clouds which at every few minutes were driven by a pretty stiff breeze over her face, while the huge trees, now all in full leaf, creaked and groaned, and bent their tall forms to and fro, as the heavy gusts rushed whistling in among their branches.

Our hero had approached within a hundred yards of the termination of the forest that skirted the small open space in which the fort stood, when suddenly he paused, and crouching down on his hands and knees, crept cautiously forward a few paces. Having remained in this position for several minutes, he again stealthily retreated in the manner he had advanced; and plunging into the forest again, emerged at a point considerably lower than where he had intended to leave it before.

Col. Innes sat reading, alone, in his private apartment, when an orderly entered and informed him that one of the men wished to speak to him.

"Send him in," said the colonel; and at the next minute our friend, Death, had entered, and made his best bow to his commanding officer."

"Well, what scrape have you been getting into now?" said the colonel, when he saw who his visitor was.

"None, colonel," replied Death; "but I have come to ask a favor."

"Let us hear it," said the colonel; "and we will then see what we can do."

"Well, colonel, it is simply this—if you will put the "rifles" under my orders, to-night, and let me occupy the deserted post, I will not only clear up the mystery of the disappearance of the four sentries, but make the post tenable for the future.

"But how?" said the colonel, in intense surprise.

"I guess, colonel," answered Death, "you had better let me have the men, and order us off, and I'll tell you the whole affair after. I promise you that not one shall receive even a scratch, that is if they will follow my directions implicitly."

"You are a strange man," said the colonel, "but I think I will let you have your own way this time. When do you intend to start?"

"In about an hour's time," answered Death.

"Very well, I will give the necessary orders, so that you can start when you think proper. And what is more, if you perform all that you have promised, and don't cause me to repent having humored you, you shall have poor Campbell's place."

Hector Campbell was a brave but a very head-strong young Scotchman, who had occupied the post of lieutenant at the fort. In a sudden freak of daring he had volunteered to stand sentry at the fatal spot from which three sentinels had already so mysteriously disappeared, and he paid for his rashness with his life.

"Now, my lads," said Death, as in about an hour after his conversation with Colonel Innes, he approached the deserted post, at the head of the dozen riflemen, who had been temporarily placed under his orders, "I will tell you what we are going to do. The long and the short of the affair is simply this, it's a gang of them cussed, thievin' Iroquois, that have circumvented and carried off our four men—shooting them with their arrows, and then decamping with their bodies.

"To-night, as I was returning to the fort, I suddenly thought I heard the sound of several voices, and creeping on my hands and knees towards the spot, got nigh enough to see and hear that about a dozen Iroquois were there and then arranging their plans to surprise the fort to-night—intending to steal in upon it by the point which their cussed divilry had rendered so easy of access. I only stopped long enough to learn this, when I hurried off to the colonel, and asked him to place you at my disposal, and here we are.—I did not say a word to him about what I had learnt, being determined that if possible the "rifles" should have all the honor of exterminating the varlets. And now I ask you, are you willing and ready to follow my orders?"

Every man cheerfully answered in the affirmative, and with quickened pulses, and sanguine hopes, the little company again moved forward.

The post consisted of a long, narrow space, bounded on each side by a rocky, shelving bank; while its extreme end was closed in by the dark and impenetrable looking forest. The bank on each side of the pass was thickly covered with brush and underwood, and among these Death now carefully concealed his men; taking care to arrange them so that their fire would cross each other, and bidding them not to fire until he had given the signal; and after they had fired, not to stop to reload, but, clubbing their rifles, to jump down and finish the struggle in that manner."

With steady alacrity each man took up the post assigned him; and in another minute, the spot presented the same lone still and solemn appearance it had worn previous to their arrival.

The little company had begun to grow very impatient, and Death, himself, to fear that the Indians had either rued of making the attempt, or else had changed their plan of attack, when suddenly his quick eye detected the form of one of his crafty foes issue in a crouching position from the deep shadow which the lofty trees threw far up the pass.

"Three—six—nine—twelve—thirteen,"—counted Death, as one after another they emerged in single file from the wood, and with quick catlike stealthiness of movement, advanced up the pass; their rifles in trail, and their faces and bodies rendered still more hideous and ferocious looking by the grotesque marking of their war-paint. On they came, swiftly and silently, and all unconscious of the fate that was in store for them.

The foremost of the band, whose commanding stature; wolf-teeth collar, and eagle tuft, at once proclaimed him as chief, had advanced until he was directly opposite the bush in which Death was hid, when the latter with startling distinctness suddenly imitated the cry of a night owl and discharged his rifle.

Eight of the Indians fell by the volley which the remaining riflemen now poured in upon them: but, strange to say, one of the five who did *not* fall, was the chief whom Death had aimed at. This unusual event was owing to the following cause: the branch of the bush on which he had steadied his arm in firing, had suddenly yielded at the moment he discharged his piece, thus rendering harmless his otherwise unerring aim.

Uttering an imprecation at his ill luck, Death sprang down the bank with the rest of his companions, and with one bound they reached the side of the Iroquois chief. They grappled and both fell heavily to the ground, clasped in a fearful embrace, and darting glances of savage hatred at each other beneath their knitted and scowling brows.

"Keep off!" shouted Death, as he saw one or two of his companions in the act of stooping down to assist him, "keep off! and if he masters me, let him go."

Over and over they rolled, writhing and straining, but seemingly neither obtaining any advantage over the other. At last the head of the Iroquois suddenly came in contact with the point of a rock that protruded from the bank stunning him so that he relaxed his vice-like grip of Death's throat; and the latter, thus released, springing to his feet, finished his career by bringing the heavy breech of his rifle with sledge hammer force down upon his head.

The remaining four Indians had been likewise dispatched; and the victorious riflemen (none of whom had received any wound worth mentioning,) now sent up such a shout of triumph for their victory, that the echoes of the old wood rung with it for minutes after.

As Col. Innes had promised, Death was promoted to the vacant post of lieutenant; and now, dear reader, we beg to inform you that our hero and uncompromizing veteran, General Morgan, of revolutionary notoriety, were one and the same individual.

About a fortnight after this eventful night, Standhope Farm became the scene of as much mirth, good eating, and dancing, as could be possibly disposed of during the twenty-four hours; and though we think it will be almost superfluous to do so, we will add, that the cause of this "merry-making." was the marriage of the beauteous Hester Setandhope with Lieutenant Henry Morgan.

A Chapter on Matrimony.

A young lady, out west, in a communication to the Sandusky Register upon the subject of matrimony, says:—

It is a mournful fact that this world is full of young men who want to marry but *dare* not. Deny this, as some will, it is nevertheless true, as we can easily show. In this town, for instance, there are some thirty or fourty young men, well-to-do in the way of salaries and business, yet they refuse to take the step which they *all want to take*, but do not—why? The large majority of them have salaries ranging from five hundred to seven hundred dollars per year. Now the first question to be asked by any sane man is, can I properly support a wife, if I take one? Then he counts the cost of living, as the woman of his preference would wish, and lo! he finds to his amazement that his income is vastly too small to support even a *modest* modern establishment; and somewhat maddened by the reflection, he plunges into labor and courts business with an assiduity that takes away his health eventually, in hope of attaining an income that shall enable him to marry and have a home of his own.—And *this* is the secret of all the hard, unending toil of the young men of to-day who are fast approaching thirty years of age—this is the reason of so many disappointed men and waiting woman, deny or hide it as you may.

But, says some good woman, you do us injustice; for any woman who truly loves a man will adapt herself to his circumstances with the greatest pleasure. But what man of any sensitiveness, or high sense of honor, would take a woman from easy circumstances and a pleasant and well furnished home, to adorn his four little rooms and to do his housework, as the first principles of economy would demand of him? Few will do it; for, though the woman signifies her willingness to take up with such experience, we are all such creatures of circumstances that there would be complainings on her part, eventually, and sickness from over-exertion, and unhappiness from many cares—all of which would render marriage any thing else than pleasant. And so the young men very wisely think—prefering a few more years of single loneliness, in order to obtain money enough to support a modest house of between twelve and fifteen hundred dollars a year expense, rather than to place a moderuly educated woman into the house of six hundred dollars a year, where she must do her own housework.

Now, what is the remedy? Plainly, that women must fit themselves to be such wives as the young men *must* have. Else the young men must fit themselves to be such husbands as the women want, and spend the very choicest years of their life in the dismal drudgery of a ceaseless toil, breaking down health, happiness, energy, only to give themselves up to marriage when the best of their manhood is gone. The women must choose for themselves which it shall be, for the matter is *solely* in their hands. Let mothers say to their daughters, put on that calico gown, go into the kitchen and prepare dinner, take charge of this household, and fit yourself to become a wife and a mother—let the young women cheerfully consent to such service; and instead of lavishing all thought, and time, and money, upon the adornment of the body, seek to accustom the hands to proper industry, and to school the mind to proper tastes—*then* there will be no longer complaint that the young men "cannot afford to marry," and we shall have beautiful modest houses all around us, and women will have loving husbands, and all life shall once more have something of the truthfulness and virtue which it had in the days of fathers and mothers, when it was the woman's ambition to become the head of the house and the mother of noble children.

Bathing.

Once a week is often enough for a decent white man to wash himself all over; and whether in summer or winter that ought to be done with soap, warm water, and a hog's hair brush in a room showing at least seventy degrees Farenheit.

Baths should be taken early in the morning, for it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous soon after a meal or fatiguing exercise. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day, except by the advice of a family physician. Many a man, in attempting to cheat his doctor out of a fee, has cheated himself out of his life—aye, it is done every day.

The best, safest, cheapest and most universally accessible mode of keeping the surface of the body clean, besides the once a week washing with soap, and warm water, and hog's hair brush is as follows!—

As soon as you get out of bed in the morning wash your face, hands, neck and breast, then, in the same basin of water, put your feet at once for about a minute, rubbing them briskly all the time; then with the towel, which has been dampened by wiping the face and feet, wipe the whole body well, fast and hard, mouth shut, breast projecting. Let the whole thing be done within five minutes.

At night when you go to bed, and whenever you get out of bed during the night, or when you find yourself wakeful or restless, spend from two to five minutes in rubbing your whole body with your hands so far as you can reach in every direction. This has a tendency to preserve that softness and mobility of the skin which too frequent washings of it always destroy.

That precautions are necessary in connection with the bath room, is impressively signified in the death of an American lady of refinement and position, lately, after taking a bath soon after dinner; of Sergeant Hume, while alone in a warm bath; and of an eminent New Yorker, under similar circumstances, all within a year.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

☞The Baltimore American has received reports which represent the grain and fruit crops, in nearly every portion of the State of Maryland, to be in a promising condition.

COMET POSTPONED.—It is announced, that, by an error in figuring, the expected Comet in June need not be expected until June or so of next year.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,

Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee of Huntingdon county is requested to meet on SATURDAY, June 27th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the Hotel of JOHN S. MILLER, in Huntingdon. A full attendance is requested, as business of vital importance to the party will come before the committee.

WM. COLON, Chairman.

☞The Committee, as appointed by the Chairman, last year, is as follows:

Perry Owens, Birmingham; Thomas Bell, Barree; John Porter, Alexandria; William Taylor, Clay; Caleb Greenland, Cass township; G. W. Speer, Cassville; Hugh Seeds, Franklin; F. B. Wallace, and R. B. Petriken, Huntingdon; A. Jackson Fee, Henderson; Dutton Madden, Brady; Samuel Eby, Mount Union; Daniel Isenberg, Shirley twp.; J. G. Lightner, Shirleysburg; Samuel Bollinger, Cromwell; Wm. Templeton, Orbisonia; Jacob Hunt, Esq., Dublin; Samuel McFeters, Tell; Jacob Cobert, Springfield; David Berkstresser, Tod; Robert Oakman, Union; Jacob Longenecker, West; Thomas Ozburn, Jackson; Jacob Harncame, Porter; John R. Hunter, Petersburg; J. Vandevander, Esq., Walker; Jacob Grove, Penn; Henry Zimmerman, Esq., Hopewell; James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.

The Supreme Court and the Main Line.

The decision of the Supreme Court, on the application for an injunction against the sale of the Main Line, was delivered by Chief Justice LEWIS yesterday morning.—The points decided were as follows:

1st. That the Legislature had constitutional authority to authorize the sale of the Main Line.

2d. That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may lawfully become a purchaser at such sale.

3d. That the Legislature have Constitutional authority to repeal the tonnage tax.

4th. That the Legislature cannot bind the State by contract from imposing equal taxes, and that the condition of sale to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that respect is void and an injunction to that extent is granted. But

5th. That in all other respects the sale may go on and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may bid and purchase on the same terms as other corporations or individuals.

Justices Lowrie and Knox also delivered opinions, in which they discuss the question of exempting corporations from taxation. Judge Knox's opinion was as voluminous as that of the Chief Justice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. D. B.'s request shall be complied with.

The letter of our Harrisburg friend was received too late for insertion in last week's *Globe*. We give it to-day.

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of coal from the Broad Top mines for week ending Thursday, June 18th, were 2,376 tons, for the year 33,158 tons.

☞Our friend G. W. OWENS, of Birmingham, has returned from the West. He has our thanks for several Western papers of a late date.

TAKING COAL TO NEW CASTLE.—Last week, Orbison, Dorris & Co., sent a cargo of Broad Top Coal to Schuylkill county, to fill an order received from that county.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—We last week received from Taylor & Cremer's Nursery a platefull of Longworth's Prolific Strawberries, for which they have our thanks. They were large and very delicious.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT NORRISTOWN.—The Military of Montgomery county will hold an encampment at Norristown, commencing on Monday, 24th of August, and to continue six days. Gen. Cadwallader will take command. We have been requested to extend an invitation to the Military of Huntingdon county. It will be a grand affair.

☞EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued on the Broad Top Road for Broad Top City on the 4th. To parties of thirty or more, excursion tickets will be issued at any time from any point on the road. See bills.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Huntingdon county Agricultural Society met in the Court House on the 12th inst. It was decided to hold a Fair at a time and place hereafter to be determined upon.

A List of premiums is recommended—subject to amendments, additions &c. We observe that the Society has again omitted to offer premiums for the best specimens of printing. At the next meeting we will offer the following for the consideration of the Society:

For best specimens of Card printing.....$2 00
" " " " Handbills..... 2 00

Judges—Hon. A. W. Benedict, and Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., of Huntingdon, and Geo. W. Whittaker, Esq., of Petersburg.

We make this announcement in order to give notice to all who may object, to appear at the next meeting of the Society and "show cause" why the motion should not be granted. We will be there to hear what curious objection can be made.

IN A QUEER FIX.—An exchange says:—Canal Commissioner Mott has, under the responsibilities of an oath, made a report to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in an official capacity stated that last year the profits of the Main Line were $51,891 93—that is, that the receipts were that much in excess of the expenditures upon the work.—Now, under the solemn sanction of an oath, made as a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad, and made before the Supreme Court in the matter of an application for an injunction against the Directors and President of that company, to prevent them from buying the Main Line, he utters the following remarkable declaration:

"The canals aforesaid are 283 miles in "length, requiring heavy expenditures for "repairs and expenses and **have not for "many years yielded income sufficient "to pay the cost of keeping them in nav-"igable order.**"

Now who are we to believe, Henry S. Mott, the Canal Commissioner, or Henry S. Mott, the stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad. We remember an old legal maxim which ran thus: *falsom in uno, falsom in omne.* We leave our readers to make the application.

Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to previous announcement, a meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society was held in the Court House, on Friday 12th inst.

G. M. THOMPSON, Esq., of Franklin township, was, in the absence of the President, called to the chair, when the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That this Society will hold an annual Fair or Exhibition this season, at such time and place as shall be determined on at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the different places throughout the county, desirous of having said Fair held in their immediate neighborhood, be requested to make known the same to the Secretaries, together with the amount subscribed by them for that purpose, previous to the next meeting, the one guaranteeing the largest amount to have the preference; and that the Secretaries be instructed to publish, over their own signature, a notice to that effect.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it shall be to meet in this place, on Monday evening of *the first week* of the August court.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be furnished for publication to each of the county papers, together with the annexed list of premiums as the suggestion of the meeting, and that the members of the Society be especially requested to come prepared at the next meeting in August, to make any alteration or amendment on the same as shall seem wise and prudent.

Signed by the Officers.

SUMMER RETREATS.—The time is now at hand when many of the citizens of Philadelphia will be packing up preparatory to leaving the city for some fashionable watering places of resort. The following which we find in one of our city exchanges is a very timely affair, and suits our ideas exactly, and as perhaps some of our citizens may be in a similar state of mind, it may prove wholesome advice. It says that when the thermometer reaches 80 degrees a great portion flee to what are called "fashionable watering places," where one is packed away in closets to sleep; fed at a table with hundreds, if not thousands of others, like a herd of swine or beeves, and subjected to as silly and senseless, and health-destroying a round, as the evil one ever concocted. How singular it is, that people will "bleed" at Newport and Saratoga, when they go about home with their pockets tightly buttoned! How singular it is, that men and women consider a quiet, cool, refreshing home, and comfortable meals a bore, when the thermometer is up among the nineties; and yet pay any price to be huddled, and crowded, and starved, and almost spit upon at a "fashionable" watering place. Fashion is the despot that makes many slaves; fashion the termagant, the wanton, the unmitigated tyrant! For our part, we love quiet rurality in Summer's time. There is discomfiture to us in bricks and mortar, with a high thermometer; there is agony unspeakable in long piazza'd hotels on sand-banks, heated by the hottest of hot suns, that which reigns about this time; yea, even though the roar of the surf, may drown every other noise. We delight in rurality, delight in a quiet little hamlet in some grassy vale, or upon the banks of some shining river. There it is, we can roam about with book and fishing rod, and catch ideas or fish, as circumstances favor. To crowded hotels at watering places, those who like that kind of life. For us, the quiet cottage home, or the spacious and airy mansion of the town.

Under which King, Bezonian?

David Wilmot is a Know Nothing. His "American" (Know Nothing) supporters urge his claims as *the* "American" (Know Nothing) candidate. Hazlehurst—nominated by the Lancaster Convention—is the *straight-out* Know Nothing nominee for Governor, in other words, he is the candidate of that faction which the Know Nothing Leaders in this county, last Fall, said was in league with the "Loco-focos," but which the Democratic party despise as heartily as they do the Abolition Know Nothings under the lead of Wilmot. In short, there are two Know Nothing candidates for Governor—Wilmot and Hazlehurst—the former being an Abolitionist, while the latter is a "non-interventionist." There is, therefore, no choice at the coming election except between a Democrat and a Know Nothing. Now, there are a great many men who declare they are opposed to Know Nothingism, but who voted for Fremont last Fall, under the impression that he was not a Know Nothing. How will these men vote at the coming election? They must vote for a Know Nothing, or for a Democrat, or else they cannot vote at all. Which will they do? Will they resign their anti-Know Nothing principles and support the very doctrines they loathe and despise? or will they join a party whose banner wherever it waves, is the ensign of liberty, equality and fraternity?—*Somerset Democrat.*

JUDGE THOMPSON.—The Erie *Gazetts* pays the following high compliment to one of the Democratic nominees for the Supreme Bench:

As is well known, we differ from Judge Thompson politically, and shall feel bound to oppose his election; but the same time, we can truly say that he is, by legal attainments and general talents, well qualified for the position for which he has been nominated. His party have certainly evinced good sense and judgment in selecting him.

When it is remembered that Judge Thompson has ever been an ardent and energetic worker in the Democratic ranks, this testimony from a political opponent is entitled to double weight, proving that our candidate is as honorable as able.

☞On the 1st of July some thirty or forty clerks will be discharged from the Pension Office—cause, nothing for them to do.

CORONER'S JURIES.—By an Act of the last Legislature, only *six* jurors are required to hold a Coroner's inquest, instead of *twelve*, as heretofore. This was the law in Philadelphia for some years past, and the Act lately passed has made it general, so as to apply to all the counties of the State.

HOOPS DOOMED.—Ladies, prepare for an extreme change in your habits, for a Paris correspondent of the New York Courier says, "lank as the Recamier of 1800, the substitute for the full blown rose, we now behold the *belle* of 1858, will come upon us in appalling, unmitigated deformity, *sans* crinoline, *sans* basque, *sans* bustle, *sans* wad, *sans* wool, *sans* cane, *sans* steel, *sans* everything."

☞There is a lady living in this city, who had the misfortune a few years since to be deprived entirely and irrecoverably of her sight. She is at the head of a family, and cooks, bakes, irons, cleans house, sweeps the floor, and, in fact, does all her work, except the washing, without assistance, and it is said her house is the very picture of neatness.—There are many women with two good eyes who don't do this.—*Fall River Sta.*

☞Chicago is evidently getting to be a city. Within the past two weeks, says the Chicago Times, only three constables and two justices of the peace have been sent to jail, one county physician and two alms house agents arrested for robbing graves and selling human bodies, and one Mayor arrested for stealing mail-bags! That is all—in the official line. If the public officials are corrupt, the people of the city seem to know what their proper duty is towards them, and, by bringing the bad to justice they will secure a better set of officers.

FRUIT "DOWN EAST."—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:—"We learn from various parts of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, that there is every appearance of our having the heaviest crop of peaches ever known.—Of course they will be cheaper than ever.—In regard to other fruits, the prospects are favorable, or nearly so. The chilly weather of the last day or two is not likely to have caused any injury, and the young fruit may now be regarded as safe from all danger from frosts."

A GOOD ARRANGEMENT.—We see it stated in our city exchanges that the Central Railroad Company are having "wrecking cars" built and placed upon their road. The cars are to be filled with tools of every description, for use in case of any accident on the road. They are to contain screw-jacks, complete trucks for locomotive or cars, ropes, chains, hand car, braces, edge tools, pullies, levers, capstain, and everything of the most modern and scientific manufacture, for repairing any damage that may occur. This arrangement will be of great benefit to the company, and will save a vast amount of detention and expense.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.—President Commonfort on a recent visit to Tacuhaya, to inspect the railroad in progress at that place was assaulted by one Norgan, a noted bandit, by a poignard. The fatal blow was warded off by a bystander, who promptly knocked the would-be assassin down. He was finally secured, tried, convicted, and sentenced to suffer the pain of death next day, as an atonement for his treason. He confessed that he was bribed to perpetrate this act by Centralists of the City of Mexico.

A NICE COUNTRY TO LIVE IN.—An extract of a letter from an officer of the U.S. Army, dated Fort Cass, Florida, May 6, is published in the National Intelligencer. The writer says:

"We are nearly devoured by musquitoes. I do all my writing in bed under the bars, which will account for this letter being in pencil. For the last ten days I have not been able to write at my desk, and I have slept but two nights during the same period. The men are better off than I am and they are not far from being used up. Besides the musquitoes, we are troubled with the scurvy and dysentery, and in fact nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. It would take the Indians at least twenty years to kill as many men as the climate of Florida does in six months.

LADIES NAMES BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE.—Ladies should have but one given name, and when they are married, should retain their maiden name as a middle name.—This is a practice in some quarters, and were it generally adopted, it would have many advantages. We should know at once, on seeing a lady's name, whether she was married or single; and if the former, what the name of her family was. And it is further to be considered, that the adoption of this rule of but a single first name would quite put an end to the numerous brood of Emma Melvalinvas and Euphemia Helen Lauras, a style of nomenclature not in pure taste.

DANGEROUS ADVICE.—The *Ledger* lately stated that housekeepers should know that the acid in rhubarb, gooseberries and currants may be neutralized by putting a third of a teaspoonful of soda in the fruit without affecting the flavor. All experiment shows this information to be worse than useless, for, as the Pittsburgh *Post* says, fruit prepared in this way should be very carefully thrown out of the window. It is not fit for the table. The immense quantities of soda already used in the culinary department of our households is a serious detriment to the health, and we are sorry that any new use of this already too popular alkali should have been suggested.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.—While people are looking toward the sky to see wonders in the shape of comets and other phenomena, some of the wonders are coming down to the earth with a splash. About two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, while the workmen employed upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's building, at the corner of Fourth and Willing's Alley, were engaged in their ordinary occupation, they witnessed a most singular occurrence. At that time, rain fell in various parts of the city, some streets being drenched, and others perfectly dry. At the corner of Fourth street and Willing's Alley, a small black cloud was seen hovering, and suddenly a large quantity of water, some of the workmen say, about two hogsheads, dashed down upon them, and yet did not extend beyond a circumference of thirty feet. The opposite side of the alley was left perfectly dry.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

☞PROMISING—The grain crops of our county.

☞Ditto—The prospects of political excitement.

☞CHANGEABLE—The weather and politicians.

ALMOST UNANIMOUS—The people of Huntingdon county for *the* sale of the Main Line. They are tired of State swindlers.

☞"Spoken of—A new Democratic paper in Huntingdon."—*Altoona Tribune.*

☞All *Gas*, Mr. Tribune. Such an enterprise has not been "spoken of" by any democrat who ever had $1.50 in cash to give to the party or its press. Such a sheet, however, might flourish, as it would certainly receive *six* subscribers in the borough of Huntingdon—two of whom might possibly be induced to pay "*in trade*" in a *few years.*

☞It is a truth not unworthy of consideration, that those who obstinately refuse to give up abuses will inevitably be called upon to surrender uses.

☞Santa Anna has issued a manifesto to the Mexicans. He says there must be another sanguinary revolution before "order" can be restored. May he be the first to bleed!

☞Friend OVER, editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, was in town last week, and honored us with a call. We found him to be a pleasant and agreeable gentleman. Success attend him in everything but his politics.

P. S.—He will consider our beaver touched in acknowledgment of the "puff polite" in last week's *Inquirer*, and at the same time hold us as "good for it" until he calls around again.

☞A silk-weaver, and thirty accomplices, have been arrested in Paris, for conspiring to blow up the Theater Francais, while Louis Napoleon was in his box.

☞The boy-editor of the Tyrone Herald, in the excess of that folly which usually attaches to youthful ambition, is still fishing for notoriety, by attacking all who may come in his way. He now flings his missiles at the hoary locks of the Post Master at that place, for which, in bonjunction with a personal attack upon him, the Postmaster flung a dornick in Robert's face, spoiling his countenance "some." "Bob's" friends should sympathize with him—"some."

☞A chap reading that Mexican files had been received in New York city, went into a hardware store and asked to look at some of them. He is a brother of the man who inquired for a pound of Liverpool dates received by one of the steamships.

☞A QUESTION.—If the threats of a renegade democrat @ renegade know nothing (of six cent calibre) to start "a new democratic paper" has the effect of adding a score of good responsible subscribers in the borough to the *Globe's* list in a few days, if carried into execution, how many throughout the county would be added in three months, should the new paper live so long? The experiment would be more satisfactory to us than a mathematical demonstration. We know that the people are with us, and are content. Opposition to a sale of the Main Line will, politically speaking, considerably damage any man in Huntingdon county.

☞The German newspapers in the United States are said to number two hundred and sixty, which is ten times as many as there are printed in all Germany.

☞A Yankee doctor has contrived to extract from sausages a powerful tonic, which he says contains the whole strength of the original bark. He calls it the "Sulphate of Canine!"

ABSENT MINDED—The young gentleman who started for the west on Sunday, leaving his through ticket to Chicago, and $1.50 for the *Globe*, lay upon our table. He came to his senses about the time the Conductor gave him a call.

☞Lands in Missouri are said never before to have been in such active demand as at present, and the prices are unusually high.

☞An exchange says—"There are one thousand Germans in the city of New York." We suppose so.

☞Somebody, who wasn't a fool by any means, says that no one can want food and remain virtuous. Making shirts at ten cents apiece would put the devil into the head of any vestal virgin. Low wages and dear beef lead to more seductions than Byron's Don Juan.

☞The good order of society runs on three wheels—Breakfast, Dinner and Supper.

☞When Dr. H. and Lawyer A. were walking arm in arm, a wag said to a friend, "These two are just equal to one highwayman." "Why?" was the response. "Because," rejoined the wag, "it is a lawyer and a doctor—*your money or your life!*"

☞Mr. Saxton of the Canton (Ohio) *Repository*, in looking over his book of accounts, finds himself swindled out of about six thousand dollars, by dishonest subscribers.

☞The *Pennsylvania Magazine*, as will be seen by the letter of MAX. GREENE in to-day's paper, will soon appear. We learn that its prospects are very flattering, and have justified an enlargement of the original plan.

☞The iron horse now pursues his way without stop or important deviation from a direct line from Bangor, Maine, to Jefferson city, Missouri, a distance of a little over seventeen hundred miles—half as far as to London—in three days!

NEAT.—The work daily issued from the "Globe" Job printing office. Much of it can't be beat in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

MESSRS. STRONG AND THOMPSON.—The nominations of Messrs. Strong and Thompson as candidates for Supreme Judges by the State convention, are received by our political friends throughout the State with the liveliest satisfaction. Their election in October next may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Philadelphia *Argus* says:

"The nominees already enjoy an enviable reputation for their ability and statesmanship, and both have served with peculiar acceptability in the national legislature. They have long held a commanding position at the bar in their respective districts and in the State, and their unquestioned talent, purity of character, and high moral worth will add to the already high repute and the confidence with which the supreme judicial tribunal of the State is regarded by all classes of our people. Wholly unexceptionable, and worthy in all that pertains to their duties as citizens, enjoying the esteem of all in a marked degree for their legal learning, and occupying a broadly national position in all their political action, both at home and in the national legislature, they will worthily reflect the sentiments of the gallant democracy of the old Keystone, and reflect credit upon the positions for which they have been selected."

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.—The following letter was received by the President of the United States, a few days since:—

CRAWFORD Co., Pa., April 30, 1857.

MR. BUCHANAN—*Dear Sir:*—Mr——is the Postmaster at this place, and he is gone out west and has been gone for three or four weeks, and he has no deputy here; but I have been opening the mails and attending to it since he has been gone, as he left the key with me, and the postmaster told me that I must make a report at the end of every month, and did not tell me who I was to report to, but I suppose that it is to you we should make our reports, as we are all citizens of the Government of which you are now President.—If you are not the right one to receive the report please drop me a line, letting me know who I am to report to and I will write again.

REPORT AT THE END OF APRIL.—The weather is cold for the season—provisions scarce and very high—but notwithstanding all that, we have regular mails once a week, good health, and the people of this country are universally pleased with your administration; this is all I know that would interest you; if there is anything omitted in my last report, please let me know. My best respects to you and Mrs. Buchanan.

Broad Top Coal Region---Its Geological Features.

Report to the Directors of the Broad Top Improvement Company.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your instructions, I visited the land of your company, situated in Huntingdon and Bedford counties, Pennsylvania, and proceed to lay before you the result of my examinations.

The estate contains nine thousand six hundred and fifty-four acres and seven perches of land, which is the choicest of the Broad Top Coal Field. It has upon it three workable veins of semi-bituminous coal—two veins of the Carboniferous or Black-band ore; one vein of Bomb Shell ore, another of a more shelly character, and two rich veins of Hematite. The position of the whole strata is such as to present every possible facility for mining operations, and that at a minimum rate of cost, as it is for the most part nearly horizontal and above the water level.

I traced the vein through Six Mile Run, Shoup's Run, Trough Creek, Broad Top and Ray's Hill, and find them to perfectly accord in every locality. Each vein of the coal has its own peculiar features, which renders the recognition certain wherever found. The lower or Barnet vein has under it a bed of Grey Fire Clay, resting on a vein of Bomb Shell ore.

The Cook vein has a middle slate which separates the two benches of the bed, and is overlaid by Grey Shale, superior to which is a large vein of Black band ore. The Speer vein has also a dividing slate, which is intermingled with iron ore; it is covered by Black Slate, upon which rests fine sandstone shales through which occurs shell ore in large quantities.

The iron ore overlying the Cook vein, I have traced at the Broad Top Improvement Company's opening; the Semi-Anthracite Coal Company's openings, the two openings on Trough Creek; on Six Mile Run, and in other localities; the veins of ore lying between the Cook and the Barnet, on Shoup's and on Six Mile Run; the ore below the Barnet, at Riddelsburg and Six Mile Run; the ores over the Speer vein, near the Mountain House, on Trough Creek, Ray's Hill, in two or three localities; Shoup's Run near the Hoover Place, and on Laurel Creek.

There is a vein of mountain limestone of two feet in thickness, traceable in many localities, which is a valuable addition to the coal and iron of the region. In addition to these, there is abundance of grindstone and millstone grit, fire clay, brick clay, and excellent building stone.

The coal is easily mined, and comes out in large square blocks, accompanied with slack or fine coal, all of which is combustible and burns admirably, either for domestic purposes or manufacture. It is free from sulphur, and will produce a sound hard coke, if proper care is taken in the burning. Its value for the generation of steam and blacksmithing are too patent to need any comment.

The amount of coal contained in your lands is inexhaustible. Taking the three veins at their mean measurement in the gangways and breasts, they present a wall of solid coal twenty feet in thickness. I base my computation of quantity on eighteen feet, (which fully compensates for all breakages on the land,) and the result is *three hundred millions of tons!*

Although the present facilities of railroad connection render the northern end of the estate the most available, the productive capacity will never be fully ascertained until Six Mile Run is fully opened up, as it presents the largest exposures and facilities for mining on the whole of the veins, both of coal and iron ore. (See Vertical Section of the Strata.)

The veins at Trough Creek dip at an angle of 11°, pass under the bed of the creek, rising at the same angle on the opposite side, so that the creek forms a regular basin on this part of the estate. The Speer and the Cook veins are shown by exposures and openings in several places on Ray's Hill, and thus afford every facility for recognition.

The opportunities for the manufacture of iron *are greater than any other region of the State* with which I am acquainted, and I have travelled, professionally, nearly the whole of it. There are abundant localities where the ore and the coal could be mined in the closest contact with the furnace; and although it seems looking into the future, I believe that ten years of time will see *the whole region teeming with furnaces and foundries*, and resounding in every direction with the din of industrial pursuits, and calling into action the powers of men for its development and the good of humanity.

Hereto, I append a section, showing the formation and the distance between the various parts of the strata.

To your agent, J. M. Clark, Esq., I am deeply indebted for his kindness and attention, as well as for being my guide over the lands, and can only say, in confirmation of his ability and sound judgment, that I thoroughly and heartily endorse his views of the whole region.

With best wishes for your success in the furtherance of your enterprise, and the hope that you may fully realize your expectations and deserts,

I remain, gentlemen, yours, right respectfully,

WM. J. WHITAKER,
Geologist.

Illuminating Power of Gas Coals---Interesting Tests.

The following tests, made impartially and with good apparatus, furnish much interesting information; for at this time not only all the large cities, but almost every town in the United States, containing ten thousand inhabitants, including many lesser towns, are lighted with illuminating gas manufactured from coal. The consumption of coal, therefore, in the supply of this one branch of manufacture, which is daily exhausted and daily renewed, in quantities of cubic feet numbered by millions, requiring, in the process, amounts of coal numbered by thousands of tons, is a subject akin to the larger interests of the country, and one which very naturally elicits the nicest calculations.

March 26, 1855.—Tested five pounds of Pittsburg Coals, which gave 18 cubic feet of gas of good illuminating power.

May 2, 1855.—Five pounds of Pictou Coals, procured from city gas works, at request of ——————, which gave 16 cubic feet of gas.; coke quite inferior.

Five pounds of English Cannel Coals, which gave 20 feet of brilliant illuminating quality.

May 15, 1855.—Five pounds of Coals from Hollidaysburg, Pa., obtaining 20 cubic feet of gas of good illuminating power, and a large bulk of coke.

Five pounds of Pennsylvania Cannel Coals, which gave 19 feet of gas of good illuminating power; coke almost worthless.

June 5, 1855.—Five pounds of Clover Hill Coals, mean of three trials gave 16 feet; coke medium quality.

June 11.—Five pounds Fairmount Coals gave 16 feet of gas; coke of fair quality.

Five pounds Allegheny Coals gave 18 feet of gas, illuminating power, *medium;* with large amount of inferior coke.

Five pounds of coals from Chatham county, North Carolina, gave 20.4 cubic feet of gas of good illuminating power; coke appears of good quality. (125 pounds of these coals were tested by J. K. Birch, of Brooklyn; result—412 cubic feet of gas.)

June 25.—Five pounds of Pittsburg Coals gave 19.2 feet of gas of good illumination.

August 3, 1855.—Five pounds of Coals from Cape Breton gave 20 feet of good illuminating gas; coke medium.

Sept. 17, 1855.—Five pounds of Farrandsville Coals gave 17 feet, with an inferior coke.

Sept. 17, 1855.—Five pounds of New Castle Cannel Coals gave 20 feet of gas.

April 1, 1856.—Five pounds of Virginia Coals gave 18.5 feet of gas of fair quality; coke very like Allegheny.

April 1, 1856.—Five pounds of New Creek Coals gave 19 feet of gas of low illuminating power.

April 1, 1856.—*Five pounds of Coals from Broad Top Mountain, sent by ——————, gave 22 feet of gas of fair illuminating power; coke appears good.*

Feb. 20, 1857.—Five pounds of Pennsylvania Cannel Coals, and got 18 feet of good illuminating gas; coke very poor.

Feb. 21, 1857.—Five pounds from line of Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, Lycoming county, Pa., which gave 16½ cubic feet of gas of tolerably fair illuminating power.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, was held on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia. Members present:

David Taggart, President; John Strohm, Jas. Gowan, Joseph Yeager, John P. Rutherford, Thomas P. Knox, Adrian Cornell, Isaac G. McKinley, Amos E. Kapp, Jacob S. Haldeman, A. O. Hiester, Anthony T. Newbold, A. Boyd Hamilton, Joshua Wright and Robert C. Walker.

The list of premiums for the next Annual Exhibition, to commence on the 29th of September, was adopted, and ordered to be printed. The place of holding the exhibition was not definitely fixed, but the subject was referred to a sub-committee, who will announce their decision in a few days. It is pretty well understood that if the people of Philadelphia subscribe the amount required by the Society towards defraying the expenses of the Exhibition, that city will again be selected as the place. Hon. Edwin C. Wilson, of Venango county, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Annual Address.

Wilmot's Morality.

We had a conversation some years ago with a friend, a very intelligent man, who had just returned from Washington; although one who made no pretensions to morality himself, he declared that he had been shocked by the wickedness of those he had been wont to regard as the great men of the nation. Among others he spoke of DAVID WILMOT, then a distinguished member of Congress, now the candidate of the Abolitionists for Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania. Said our friend, "I have heard a great deal of hard swearing, and considered myself a judge of it, but I must say, *Davy Wilmot can beat any man I ever heard. His profanity is characterized by a fierceness, and an unction, that I never heard equaled; and when he spoke of the South and her "nigger-suckled" candidates for President, was enough to make a man's hair stand on end.*"

While David Wilmot was a member of Congress his profanity did not seem so much out of place, although sufficiently disgusting anywhere; but when he became a Judge—when he was clothed in the judicial ermine—when placed in a position that gave him power to decide on the rights, reputation, and even the lives of his fellow-men—it is almost as much out of place as it would be in the pulpit. Of all places in the gift of the people, there is none where such strict scrutiny is requisite as the Judgeship. The election of this man for Judge in the Bradford District, has taught the people, not only of that District, but of the State, a lesson they will not soon forget. When we think of a man who clothes himself with blasphemy as with a garment; who associates every thing that we regard as sacred and holy with all that is low and vile; who contemns not only the laws of the land, which he has solemnly sworn to uphold and administer, but the law of God also, seated in the throne of judgment, and looking down upon his fellow man with an eye of anger and a heart filled with blasphemy—we see one of the pictures that disgrace our form of government. It is one of these evils that attend everything human—hence the necessity for greater vigilance.

Age, instead of correcting the habit, has rendered it more inveterate; his temper naturally violent, has become ungovernable, and with a desperate recklessness he seems desirous of overthrowing every existing law, and establishing the wild rule of anarchy. May Heaven preserve our beloved country from such men and influences. The fierce fanaticism, that seems to have entire control of him, is like the rage of the tiger, and can only be assuaged by blood. This is a fair inference, from the language used by Wilmot, as reported by the Montrose *Democrat.* Read the extract—pause and reflect. Will you trust such a man with the destinies of our beloved State? The question is an important one.—It is not mooted for mere political effect, but from an honest, earnest desire to preserve our Commonwealth and our institutions. Wilmot is a dangerous man; a bold, fanatical, unscrupulous demagogue. His election would fearfully affect the interests of Pennsylvania. But to our extract. Read and ponder it well:

"*I am determined to arouse the people to the importance of the Slavery issue, and get up an organization through which they can get control of the Government in '56. And if I become satisfied that these efforts will fail and that the people will not assert their rights, then I'll be d—d if I don't join the party that I think will send the country to h—ll the quickest!*"

The *Democrat* adds:—"The profanity we would have left out, but for fear he would not recognize the quotation, and therefore accuse us of "garbling" his speeches. We conclude that he has made up his mind that the people will not assert their rights, and he has, therefore, picked out his party and gone into full fellowship!"—*Somerset Democrat.*

NEW COAL.—The *Journal* has received a specimen of "*Candle* coal!"

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

HARRISBURG, June 15th, 1857.

DEAR GLOBE:—Have latterly been refreshing in the way of excursion to New York and elsewhere—all very pleasantly done, but in such hurry that upon subsiding into this Harrisburg *sanctum*, being rather tired, I somehow over slept the 13th, and so missed seeing the comet.

But in quiet contrast to the turmoil of cities and clatter of railroad and steamboat, there were some few days passed among the old neighborhoods of Chester—in which I note a thorough drive of twenty miles over the Brandywine Battle-ground. The Birmingham Meeting-house, which had been used as an hospital during part of the engagement, still showed the bullet-marks in the shutters and other wood-work outside; but the floor, with its dark blood-stains, has been sacrilegiously replaced with a new one. Since I had been there, eleven years before, the grave-yard had received many to its mute habitations. In that time, fifteen aged men and women had passed away—all of whom well remembered the terrific scenes of September 11th, 1777. My heart had burned within me as we had talked together of other years, and now I had wandered back from the beach of the far Pacific to find, instead of silvered heads and trembling tones, these brief inscriptions above those who had carried hence their unwritten histories to the Eternal Land.

TWO O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON.

At this hour one week ago, I was loitering and musing along the ground of the Paoli Massacre. It is a quiet meadow slope, hid away in the woods, and is owned by the Chester County Volunteers, who there encamp and have their annual parade. Then for a little season, the merry bugle is heard and the sunlight burnishes the military pageant; but the thronging thousand come and go, and this sequestered spot is left again to the wild bird and solitary pilgrim.

In one corner of the field, beneath the shade of chestnuts, is the mound of the murdered men of Paoli, marked with an inexpensive monument erected in 1817. Alack! how history lies!—that asserts there were three hundred perished here: but the monument says fifty-three. And on my way here from the railroad station, stopping at the Green Tree tavern, I got two ancient men by the ears with the mere asking their opinion as to the buckwheat straw story. One took bold ground, and averred that none but ignorant old women had told it: while the other maintained that there was nothing more certain than that sixteen were so destroyed—one of his uncles having been burned in the stack. I incline to the buckwheat belief myself, holding that Gen. Gray and his Hessians were mean and cruel enough to do anything. The first half hour of my visit to the mound was interrupted by the advent of a tipsy gentleman, who insisted upon having me acknowledge that in coming there I had been "taken in," as there were finer and costlier monuments to be seen elsewhere; but when rid of him, the squirrels, orioles and I had it to ourselves in the Sabbath-like silence of nature. After thinking of all that we now know of the night of that fearful surprise, I plucked a sprig of strawberry as a memento from the mossy covering of the brave comrades of Wayne, and left them to their peaceful rest beneath the soft spring wind.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blessed?
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to dress their hallowed mould,
She there shall deck a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
And Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

Among other varieties, I enjoyed two days of "life on the ocean wave." Our good ship was anchored over night, in thick fog and rough wind, off the cliffs of New Jersey, with all the passengers sick from being "rocked in ye cradle of ye deep," except your correspondent (who hasn't time to lose in that way when he travels,) and a pair of Teutonic friends who were cased in India rubber to afford their constitutions an opportunity to stretch. The last day of our marine experience, we had a silver sea and hearts as light and free as the swift-winged albatross.

Whilst in New York, I had the pleasure of seeing young Edwin Booth, in his first engagement, and in the character of Richard. He is a handsome young man with well-trained moustache, long curling black hair, and all the electric genius of his father.—Ah! how the memory of that father came back to me as I have sometimes seen him, at the side-screen, nervously awaiting the moment he was to tread the boards, a king, self-merged in the enthusiasm of his high art. I thought too of the last time I had looked upon him. One balmy May morning, twelve years ago, sauntering up Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in company with Buchanan Read, the poet-artist called my attention to a wan, dissipated man wandering by with uncertain step. I did not know him until he said it was Booth—he was so worn and ghostly and different from the royal and fiery Booth of the "mimic show." I looked after him in sorrow; for I knew that, drunkard as he was, he was broken-hearted rather than debased with appetite.—He had once a well-loved child, in whom centered his every hope and joy. The little boy sickened and died in his absence. He had returned from a long journey to meet an engagement in Baltimore, in the vicinity of which town he lived. The letters announcing the illness of his favorite little one had failed to reach him as he traveled from place to place—and it was before the days of magnetic telegraphs. Deferring his visit home, he remained in the city and went on the stage in the evening; it was not till after the first act of Richard that the intelligence reached him that his boy was dead and buried. When the curtain went up for the second act, Booth was not to be found, and the mnager was obliged to substitute another play. On the next morning, his friends becoming alarmed at his continued absence, broke open the door of his room at the hotel, and discovered him *chattering over the dead body of his child!* In the insanity of grief, he had left the theatre, hired a horse, rode fifteen miles to the family vault, and brought thence the corpse, and locked himself alone with it in his room. How sublimely terrible the picture of that grief-stricken father, galloping at midnight over the moonlit road, and bearing along, through the streaming winds, the shrouded form of his dead boy! Ever after poor Edwin Booth was a reckless man.

One afternoon in New York, looking into the Directory, for the name of a friend, in running my eye down the page, I read. "Max Greene (segars) house 134, Avenue C." Without considering the matter, I went forthwith to see who it was had embarked the family honors in the segar trade; arrived at 134, was admitted, and stood in the presence of a wholesome-looking Russian—said that he had been six years in America (thought that our country would do for a new one)—and insisted that his name was not a translation, but that the Greenes were numerous where he came from. He apparently was as much surprised to see me out of Russia as I was too see him in America. He had been married four years to a Belgian woman (not pretty, sorry to say,) and a promising Max. Greene, Jr., did up the juvenile Sclavonic for that interesting household. So there are three of us, you perceive; and it may have been one of the others, and not me, that your heavenly-minded cotemporaries have been rapping themselves with over the knuckles.

The Lutheran grave-yard in Harrisburg is being "dug over," and the remains removed to Mount Kalma Cemetery. It is a strange sight through all the hours of the day, and for weeks as the work progresses, to see from ten to twenty laborers in a row, digging away at the embankment before them, and as they proceed from grave to grave, turning up, now the coffin of last year, and anon the skulls and mouldering limbs that have lain there half a century. There are several Revolutionaries among these, who are to be re-interred with the "honors of war." Sad relics of humanity! their City of the Dead was too near the iron channels of commerce for their rest to be undisturbed by the cough of the locomotive and the living tide that presses by.

As the subscription list of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, in Huntingdon and Blair counties, already counts up into hundreds, allow me the pleasure of saying to these friends, that Number One will be in their hands ($1 for 6 mos.) on or about the 4th of July, sooner or later—and would have been sooner, but that our original plan has been "enlarged," &c. Yours in amity,

MAX. GREENE.

School Tax.

The following Act relative to the Tax for School purposes, was passed at the last session of the Legislature. It will be seen that the Tax to be imposed upon trades, professions, and occupations, or on single freemen, shall in no case be less than *One Dollar*, heretofore it was but 50 cents.

A supplement to an Act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by Common Schools.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall be the duty of the borough and township Auditors, in addition to the duties now imposed upon them by law, to settle annually the accounts of the School Treasurers of the different school districts in this Commonwealth and that either party may take an appeal as is now provided for in other cases of settlement of accounts by township Auditors, Provided, That this act shall not apply to the City and county of Philadelphia.

SECTION 2. That hereafter the tax imposed by section thirty of the act approving May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by Common Schools on trades, professions, and occupations, or on single freemen, shall in no case be less than ONE DOLLAR.

Approved this twenty-first day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

JAMES POLLOCK.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—While it is universally conceded that slavery can never exist, except temporarily, in Kansas, intelligent southern men who have visited the territory, are coming to the conclusion that it is of no use to attempt introducing it there at all.—A Virginia gentleman who was in Cincinnati a day or two since, and had just returned from Kansas, expressed the conviction which he said was the opinion of all intelligent southern gentlemen, that the territory is not adapted to slave labor, as there is not fuel enough in Kansas to keep the negroes from freezing. In his own language, if five hundred negroes were introduced into the territory, it would take at least two hundred and fifty of them to procure wood to keep the others warm. This conclusion is the result of the gentleman's observation during the past winter.

Rebukes the Shriekers.

The *Herald of Freedom*, published at Lawrence, Kansas, utters a scathing rebuke to the Black Republican papers and croakers who are constantly proclaiming Kansas will be a slave State. We extract the following from the *Herald*, which by the way is the organ of the Free State men of Kansas.

THE CROAKING POLICY.—Eastern journals continue to predict that Kansas will be a slave State, evidently with the intention of preventing immigration to the Territory and making it a slave State. If Kansas is not a slave State it will not be the fault of demagogues throughout the North, who, we honestly believe, desire it to be made such that their predictions may be verified. We say again and again that Kansas can never become a slave State! Nineteen twentieths of the population of the Territory, at the present rate of increase from the North, are, or soon will be, in favor of freedom, and will never consent to be enslaved. It is an outrage upon the people of Kansas, those who have borne the fight in person in the past, to be thus misrepresented in the East, and through political journals. Travel over the entire length and breadth of Kansas, and it is almost impossible to find a man of either party so lost to truth as to express a doubt as to the ultimate result.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The Defunct Know Nothing Party.

The gallant Democracy of Virginia, have followed the example of their brethern of the Keystone, and put the last nail in the coffin of Know Nothingism, in their State. The Richmond *Whig*, the able but mistaken advocate of the proscriptive policy of "Americanism," gives it the *coup de grace*, by advising the party to disband, as it is powerless to do any good. While this honest counsel leads us a high estimate of his judgment, we must confess we think him a little crazed when he urges the resurrection of the Whig party. Why the ghost of that defunct thing could not be raised by all the political exorcism ever imagined, and we doubt if spiritualism itself could ever obtain a responsive rap, should its shade be summoned. All that was good in the Whig party has sought the congenial bosom of Democracy, which watches its returned prodigal with parental fondness, while its worser instincts are battening on the swill troughs of Black Republicanism, or rioting with the harlotries of Know Nothingism.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—As a son of Mr. Jacob Reinhart, residing at Upton, Franklin county, Pa., a lad about twelve years of age, was passing along on the bank of the West Conocoheague creek, his attention was attracted to a boy, still less than himself, preparing baits for his hook and line, as he was fishing. When near him, the boy suddenly manifested great alarm and fell back into the creek.—Young Reinhart, with unusual presence of mind, immediately procured a pole, and thrust the end of it into the water where the boy had fallen, and although he was so deep in the water as to be out of sight, yet he took hold of it, when young Reinhart drew him to the shore. He had scarce got him out ere he perceived the cause of the little fellow's alarm which was that a large black snake, about four and a half feet in length, had wrapped itself tight around the boy's body. Fortunately, he had been using a knife for cutting baits, which he dropped when the snake first attacked him. Picking it up, young Reinhart immediately applied it to his snakeship, to release the little fellow from his coils; but so tight was it fastened around his body that he had to insert the blade flatwise between the body of the boy and the snake, and then turned the edge, and by a vigorous cut severed it in two. In doing this, however, he did not escape being himself bit in the finger, without, however, being much injured therefrom, as the inflamation produced from the bite was slight. The snake had wrapped itself nearly twice around the body of the boy. This is certainly a singular circumstance, and owing to the presence of young Reinhart, the lad was saved from a premature death.—*Franklin Repository.*

A GERMAN'S OPINION OF THE NEW CENT.—Speaking of the new American small coin, the Baltimore *Wecker* says that "the idea of making German silver do service as small change is a good one, and originated in Switzerland at the time of the introduction there of the decimal system." The new American cent, however, the *Wecker* thinks, is not, either in design or execution, very creditable to our country. The unsightly humpbacked eagle will never soar high enough to reach the throne of Jupiter. Images of the king of birds are found in such variety upon ancient coins, that one would suppose it easier to select from among them a suitable device than to concoct such a wretched original.—A picture which is daily before the eyes of the million should not be a deformity. The impression of the dye is also too slight, and after a few years' wear will be quite obliterated—a consummation, however, not particularly to be deplored.

FIRE—*Horrible Scene:*—The most heart-rending spectacle that it has been our painful duty to record, says the Steubenville, O., *Herald*, occurred in Aleppo township, near Steubenville, Ohio, on the 25th ult. The house belonging to Mr. Peter Lyons, who resides in that township, was burned to ashes, while he was in the field at work. The only occupants of the house at the time of the fire were Mrs. Lyons and a small child. Mrs. Lyons having discovered the fire, which originated in the upper part of the building, and leaving the child lying on the bed, she went to get some water, but on attempting to return to the house she was prevented by the flames. After making several unsuccessful attempts to effect an entrance in order to rescue her child from the devouring flames, her clothes unfortunately caught fire and were literally consumed. When Mr. Lyons returned he found Mrs. Lyons lying a short distance from where the house had stood, almost in the agonies of death. The child was not rescued, and nothing remained of it but a few of its bones. Mrs. Lyons at last accounts was not expected to survive but a short time.

There are in the United States 1,217 distilleries, in which 5,240 persons are employed; a capital of $8,507,674 is invested. They consume yearly 11,367,761 bushels of corn, 2,787,170 bushels of barley, 1,143,927 bushels of rye, 56,240 hogsheads of molasses.—They manufacture 42,461 920 gallons of ale, 41,364 gallons of rum, being about four gallons of liquor for every man, woman and child in the country.

What is Beauty?---Different Views.

Different persons fix their admiration on very different points of beauty. For this man there is but one thing that touches him—beauty of the eyes. For another man beauty of forehead is the only charm. One looks for beauty in a nose, a second for beauty of hands, a third for beauty of feet. A Paris journal playfully remarks:—In the different Quarters of Paris, there are different standards of beauty. In the First and Second Arrondissement it is the quantity of crinoline. Among the market women of the Halles it is freshness and good health. In the Student's Quarter, it is a tight white stocking and a coquettish boot. In the Lorette Quarter, it is a complexion made with rice powder and carmine. With the stout citizen it is a turned-up nose and heart-ensnaring ways.—In the Champs Elysees, it is in having plenty of laces, a Cashmere, diamonds, and an elegant carriage. But quit Paris, and take a bird's flight the world over.

Your Chinese admires only the form that is fattest and coarsest; and the eyes must be small and flat, the nose short and the ears long. And his worship is kept for a deformity in feet uselessly small.

In Spain, the women perfume their hair with sulphur, and soak their black curls in strong lye to make them red.

Among the Indians of South America, it is beautiful to have a flat face; and they nearly smother their infants by sitting on their faces when they are born, to flatten the features before they lose their softness. In another tribe, on that same continent, it is beauty to have the leanest of lanthron jaws and the thickest of legs.

The inhabitants of Macassar, paint their teeth black, green and red; and the exquisites of that country extract their eye teeth for the sake of inserting false ones of gold, silver or pinchbeck.

In the Mariannes Islands, it is superb to have black teeth and white hair. In Paris it is quite the contrary!

Certain Tartar tribes embroider their visages as the French stitch their boots. And Arab beauties prick their lips till they bleed, and then insert black powder in the wounds.

In Greenland, the youthful misses tattoo their chins with colored radii spreading from the under-lip downwards.

In India they carve upon their faces representations of flowers—ornamental scars.

And after all, what more of unreasonableness is there, in any of these fashions, than in our European monstrosities—corsets, stained eye brows, feet cramped to look small, false representations of various kinds—if large, laced unmercifully to appear small; and if small, the dimensions are increased with bran and hoops to appear large! False pretences all through, and no more excusable than the practice of the South American Indians, and quite as barbarous and unnatural.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS.—According to the New York *Abend Zietung*, the emigration from Germany this year promises to be larger than ever. From all parts of Germany—even from the parts that have never had the western fever on before—from Pomerania, Western Prussia and Brandenburg, parties are making up to leave for America. Most of the new comers are mechanics and farmers—men used to working, and used to the rewards and comforts which industry everywhere secures to a greater or less extent.

A GOOD PLAN.—The keeper of a lager beer saloon up in Toledo has hit on first rate plan to put an end to bad debts. He posts up over his bar, in conspicuous letters, something like the following:

Gobbs owes this house 75 cents for beer.

Nobbs had better come and settle for them beer and sausages. Total—45c.

Hobbs, why don't you be an honest man and pay up for the beer? Total—99c

Bobbs owes this house $2,00. Gone away Tam scoundrel. Total—$2.

And so on. The plan is certainly a novel one, and no doubt works well.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

JUNE 20, P. M.—The FLOUR market continues inactive, but prices remain without change. There is very little inquiry for shipment, and only 5@600 barrels have been disposed of at $7 50 ₱ barrel for standard brands; $7 75@8 for extra, and $8 25@8 50 for extra family. The sales to the trade are limited within the range of the same figures, Rye Flour is dull—a small sale was made at $4 75, which is a decline of 25 cents ₱ barrel. Corn Meal is scarce and firm at $4.

GRAIN—There has been rather more doing in Wheat—the stocks in the hands of the millers being exhausted, but we continue our former quotations. Sales of 1550 bushels good and Prime Pennsylvania red at $1 85@1 87 ₱ bushel, and 1800 bushels white at $1 90@1 92, chiefly at $1 80, including a lot of very choice quality. Rye is steady at $1 10. Corn is very dull, and some lots are going into store—sales of 1500 bushels yellow, afloat, at 87 cents, some in store at the same price, and 900 bushels inferior at 84 cents. Oats are 1@2 cents ₱ bushel lower, and 4000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 60 cents, afloat.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Fi. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, on Friday, the 26th of June, 1857, at one o'clock, P. M., precisely, on the premises, in Cassville, the following described property, to wit:

All those two certain adjoining lots of ground situate in the borough of Cassville, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded on the south by land of Geo. W. Speer, on the north by Dr. H. L. Brown, and on the west by the public Street, containing about three fourths of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a large brick and plastered dwelling house, stable, and other out buildings, known and formerly occupied as a Mansion House, &c., by Robert Speer, dec'd.; and by Indenture, dated 24th August, 1854, sold and conveyed by George W. Speer, and James McIlduff, to Cassville Seminary, the said defendant. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Cassville Seminary.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, June 3, 1857.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held in the Fall of 1857.

	HORSES.		
Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best draft horse,	3 00	Best mules,	6 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.	3 00
Best riding horse,	4 00		
	NEAT STOCK.		
Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00
	HOGS.		
Best boar.	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00
	SHEEP.		
Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best long-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do.	5 00
	PLOWING.		
Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.	1 00
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		
Best plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" wind mill,	3 00	" Mower.	3 00
	GRAIN.		
Best white wheat,	3 00	Best white corn,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best rye,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best oats,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
	DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.		
Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best candles.	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best carpet,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Third best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Second best do.,	50	" worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	" ornamental needle work,	1 00
" honey,	1 00		
" jelly,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best preserves,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best shell work,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.			
Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety of tin ware,	1 00
" buggy,	1 00		
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and stone ware,	1 00
" do. farming do.,	1 00		
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" pair of shoes,	50	" churn,	1 00
" side sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble work,	2 00
" kip and calf skins,	1 00		
" side harness & upper	1 00	" cook stove.	1 00
" lot of cabinet ware	1 00	" pair of horse shoes.	50
	FRUITS.		
Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
		Best quinces,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	2 00
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00		
Second best do.,	1 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of peaches,	1 00
Best winter pears,	2 00	Second best do.	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of plums,	1 00
Best fall pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
	VEGETABLES.		
Best potatoes,	2 00	" beets,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" parsnips,	50
Third best do.,	50	" carrots,	50
Best neshannock,	1 00	" turnips,	50
" mexican,	1 00	" onions,	50
" pink eye,	75	" celery,	50
" white,	75	" cabbages,	50
" red,	50	Second best do.,	25
" blue,	50	Best pumpkins,	50
" sweet,	1 00	" pie do.,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" squash,	50
Second best do.,	75	" water melon,	50
Third best do.,	50	" musk melon,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" Beans,	50
" pepper,	50	" peas.	50
	FLORAL DEPARTMENT.		
Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
		Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best boquet.	50
Best display of plants,	2 00		
	POULTRY.		
Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

Huntingdon, June 24, 1857.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & MCDIVITT.

ISN'T IT SO?—Use ARTHUR'S celebrated *Self-Sealing Cans and Jars*, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

FRESH FRUIT

Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

IN WINTER

They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire & Acid proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons.—These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops*, and NEST, to secure economy in transportation.

BETTER

For sale by STOREKEEPERS throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞Orders from the trade solicited.

THAN

Be sure to ask for 'Arthur's.' It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of families, hotel and boarding house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

SWEETMEATS.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, Nos. 117 & 119 South Tenth Street, (corner George) PHILADELPHIA.

June 17, 1857-2m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at B. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

☞P. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. McCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17*

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal. Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " " Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county by the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cottage Church and vicinity, to grant a charter of Incorporation, and to constitute them and their successors a body politic and corporate in law, by the corporate name of the "Cottage Presbyterian Congregation," and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will at its next session (August.) decree and declare them a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in their petition set forth and contained. M. F. CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

June 10, 1857.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, ON TUESDAY, 30TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A Certain Parcel and Tract of Land, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Carver, lands of Joseph Sassaman, survey in the name of George Stever, Neff's heirs and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES or thereabouts, more or less.

ALSO—All that Certain Piece, Parcel and Tract of Land, situate in Jackson township, adjoining land of Widow Sassaman, land claimed by John Rudy, lands of Monroe Furnace and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES, more or less.

ALSO—All the Right, Title and Interest which Peter Sassaman, dec'd., in his lifetime, had and held in and to a certain Parcel and Tract of Land in the tenure of William Sassaman, situate in Jackson township, adjoining the above, lands of Benjamin Carver, lands of Joseph Sassaman and others, containing FIFTY-SIX ACRES and allowance, &c.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest from the confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser or purchasers. MICHAEL FLESHER, JOSEPH SASSAMAN, *Executors of Peter Sassaman, dec'd.*

June 3, 1857.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY MCMANIGILL.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave 8.00	Arrive	2.10
M'Connellstown	" 8.14	"	1.56
Pleasant Grove	" 8.20	"	1.50
Marklesburg	" 8.32	"	1.38
Coffee Run	" 8.44	"	1.26
Rough & Ready	" 8.50	"	1.20
Cove	" 9.03	"	1.07
Fishers' Summit	" 9.06	"	1.04
Saxton	" 9.20	"	12.50
Riddelsburg	" 9.32	"	12.38
Hopewell	Arrive 9.40	Leave p. m.	12.30

EVENING TRAIN.

	P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave 5.00	Arrive	8.40
M'Connellstown	" 5.14	"	8.26
Pleasant Grove	" 5.20	"	8.20
Marklesburg	" 5.32	"	8.08
Coffee Run	" 5.44	"	7.56
Rough & Ready	" 5.50	"	7.50
Cove	" 6.03	"	7.37
Fishers' Summit	" 6.06	"	7.34
Saxton	" 6.20	"	7.20
Riddelsburg	" 6.32	"	7.08
Hopewell	Arrive 6.40	Leave	7.00

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.00 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.02 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Hopewell and Bedford. Passengers by the Fast Line arrive at Huntingdon from East at 8.55 P. M. and from West at 9.48 P.M.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

JUNE AND JULY APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Wednesday, July 1.
Lewistown, "National Hotel," " 2.
Mifflin, "Patterson House," " 3.
Hollidaysburg, June 30.
Altoona, " 29.
Johnstown, " 27.
Indiana, " 26.
Greensburg, " 25.
Pittsburg, June 19 & 24.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

No charge for consultation. [June 3, 1857.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & MCDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind; Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be dis

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

FRESH ARRIVAL!
AT THE "METROPOLITAN,"
OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!!

J. & W. SAXTON have just received from Philadelphia a magnificent assortment of Goods, such as—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Queensware, Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes, Carpet & Oil Cloth,
Wood & Willow Ware,

and in fact—EVERYTHING—necessary to please the most fastidious. Such as—

FINE DRESS GOODS,

Prints, Tweeds, Summer Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, Collars, and Undersleeves, Bonnets, and every variety of Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house east of the Alleghany. Our motto shall be—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact, that this is the house at which to purchase cheap goods.

We have on hand Salt, Fish and Plaster, Ham, Shoulder and Flitch. Also, Glass, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and other Paints.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1857. J. & W. SAXTON.

FRED. LIST'S BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Mr. LIST invites the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is now prepared to furnish

MINERAL WATER AND SARSAPARILLA,

and bottled PORTER and ALE, at as cheap rates as any other establishment in the State.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to receive a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Establishment one door east of Jackson's Hotel.

May 20, 1857.

DON'T BELIEVE THEM.

H. ROMAN has not left town—neither does he intend to leave. His Store is at the old place, opposite the "Franklin House," where all who want bargains in Clothing should call.

If any persons tell you that I have left town, don't believe them—but call at the old stand and see for yourself. A splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing now on hand. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857-3t.

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, &C. LONG & DECKER,

Inform their friends and the public generally, that they have enlarged their business, and are now prepared to accommodate all who may give them a call, with GROCERIES of the best, CONFECTIONARIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, FANCY ARTICLES, SALT, and a great variety of Goods too numerous to mention.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of public patronage, as we are determined to please all.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons knowing

themselves indebted either by note or book account, to H. C. Walker, will save cost by paying the same, or making arrangements for the certain future payment by note with security, to the subscriber, by or before the 15th June next, and all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated to D. HOUTZ,

Assignee of H. C. Walker.

Alexandria, May 12, 1857.

WAR IN KANSAS! ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

R. C. McGILL & CROSS wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they have the above foundry in full blast, and are prepared to furnish castings of every description, stoves of all kinds and sizes for wood or coal, improved ploughs and shares for all kinds of ploughs, thrashing machines, the best in the five counties. In short, everything in the casting line; and having turning lathes we will finish any work that requires turning. All of which we will sell cheap for cash, lumber, and all kinds of country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, being practical workmen of long experience in the business, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. R. C. McGILL & CROSS.

Alexandria, April 29, 1857.

OLD MOSE AT HOME!

If you don't believe it, call at his new store room in Market Square, where you will find a splendid assortment of Goods for the season.

Ladies Dress Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Groceries, &c., &c.,

And everything else usually found in the Huntingdon stores.

Call, but don't all call at the same time.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. MOSES STROUS.

COME AGAIN.

THE LATEST AND BEST!

W. L. WESTBROOK has just opened a large and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best and latest styles, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, and children of all ages. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes his new stock will not fail to please everybody, and all their relations, and that all who want a good and fashionable article will continue to call as usual at the old place and be accommodated.

Call soon and examine my splendid stock.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. LEVI WESTBROOK.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

(ESTATE OF JOHN M'CAHAN, DEC'D.)

All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN M'CAHAN, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate, will pay the same to John K. McCahan, Birmingham, or A. McCahan, Hollidaysburg.

JOHN K. M'CAHAN, Birmingham,
JAS. A. M'CAHAN, Hollidaysburg,
JAS. K. MOREHEAD, Pittsburg,
JOHN CRESSWELL, Petersburg,

April 15, 1857. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN ARMITAGE, Esq., dec'd., late of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the unersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES GWIN, Executor.
Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa.

May 6, 1857-6t.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY

will commence its Summer Session of five months, on Monday, May 4th.

The same extended course of instruction which has been pursued by the present Principal, during the last two years, is offered to young Ladies, who, while profited by their studies, will no where find a more healthful or delightful location.

The building is spacious and convenient, and the means of instruction in useful and ornamental branches, on a liberal scale. Shirleysburg has daily communication by Stage, with the Eastern and the Western Mail Train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and three times per week, with the Southern part of the State.

TERMS:	Per Session.
For Board, Lights, &c., with English Tuition,	$62 50
Music, with use of Piano, (extra,)	20 00
French	10 00
Day English Tuition	$5 to 12 00

Apply to

J. B. KIDDER, Principal,
Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

April 8, 1857-6t.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS,

of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

GRINDSTONES on friction rollers and patent hangings, for sale by

apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of

apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

FOR SALE.—Three Carts and Gears.

CHEAP. Apply to FRED. SCHNEIDER, Sr., Henderson township. April 22, 1857.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon,

Pa., on Allegheny street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. March 25, 1857-6m.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned would

offer at private sale a Two-Hatch TIDE WATER BOAT, with two head of stock, or without the stock.

☞Terms to suit purchasers.

J. K. RHODES.

Newton Hamilton, April 15, 1857.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL.

For sale by J. PALMER & CO.
MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

May 12, 1857.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment

just received and for sale by

May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes. Ducals Chintz Calico. Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

DRUG, PAINT AND GLASS Wholesale Warehouse,

Corner of Tenth and Market Streets, Office in Second Story, Philadelphia.

☞We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:

Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Vielle Montagne" French Zinc. (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:

Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted.)
The New Jersey Zinc Company's products,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:

French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:

Druggists' Articles generally,
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Streets.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts.,
April 8, 1857-3m. Philadelphia.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE.

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Bareges, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs	$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra,*) " "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT, " "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT, " "	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can

buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of Shirley twp., dec'd. All persons indebted are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to me.

JAMES MURPHY,
Petersburg, Feb. 20, 1857.* Administrator.

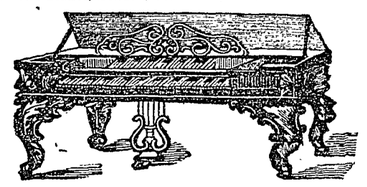
SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITON PRIZE MEDAL! Awarded to C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MAYER, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premium at Boston, and Premiums at New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 180 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philad'a.

March 11, 1857-3m.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANEGAR respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and friends that she will continue, as heretofore, to give lessons on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence in the old Presbyterian Church, or at the residence of pupils in town.

She is in monthly receipt of all the new music published at the first musical houses in the country, and will furnish pupils and others with any piece required.

She will also teach the German and French languages. Numerous references given.

Huntingdon, February 4, 1857.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the REV. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For Circulars giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors,
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"'TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,

By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 150 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings. Including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, $200; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; Half calf, marble edges, $5; Gilt Edges, $6.

This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career; and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience; the war with England in 1812-14, in which Mr. Goodrich was a private soldier; the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. Embracing curious and interesting details respecting the Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvellous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States; with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1838, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.

In the course of the work will be found pen and ink portraits of over Two Hundred celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Soldiers, Poets, Wits, Enthusiasts, Physicians, Lawyers, Politicians, Diplomatists, &c.—all described from personal acquaintance or observation. For sale by

GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, No. 25 Park Row, N. Y.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

NO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITHOUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY! —A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF!—COST $11,000—70 MAPS.—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.

From the earliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of several works of History, 'Peter Parley's Tales,' &c.

It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the Illustrations and Maps, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance when compared to this, the result of his riper and maturer years. It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publishers confidently expect, in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by every lover of good books. Many of our first scholars, divines and gentlemen, who have examined the work, have given it their unqualified approbation and commendation, which it richly deserves.

UNIFORM RETAIL PRICES.

In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Gilt Back and Sides	$6,00
In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Full Gilt	8,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge	7,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edge and Full Gilt Sides	10,00
In two volumes, Full, Heavy Stamped Cloth, Sprinkled Edge	6,00

Many of our Agents having been told when soliciting subscribers, that this work would soon be sold in Book stores, and at a reduced price, we hereby give notice, as Sole Publishers of it, it will not be sold in Bookstores at any price, and will be offered by our canvassing Agents only, who have the sole right of sale in their respective districts, except that where we have not appointed an agent, WE will send copies by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of the retail price.

N. B.—The one volume copies, weighing over four pounds, cannot be sent through the mail, but the two volume copies can be mailed as two books.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers, No. 25, Park Row, N. Y. For sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

BLINDS AND SHADES, OF NEW STYLES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS, VELVET and GOLD BORDERED and PAINTED SHADES, of beautiful designs. Buff, and all other colors of Holland used for Shades. Fixtures, Trimmings, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest cash prices. ☞Store Shades painted to order.☜

B. J. W. thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits the public to call and examine his new and large assortment, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."☜

March 18, 1857-3m.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of those in want of a good article of Cooking and Heating Stoves, to their extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to viz: Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c., also Furnaces and Gas Ovens.

We also call the attention of Dealers throughout the Country to our extensive assortment. Rights given for some of the best articles in the Heating and Cooking line known. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts., Phila.

April 1, 1857-3m.

SPRING GOODS.—NEW STORE IN WEST HUNTINGDON!

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a new store in West Huntingdon, near the old Juniata bridge, where he will be glad to receive the calls of those who may be willing to patronize him. His stock consists of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps, &c., &c., to which the attention of buyers is invited. Almost every article usually kept in country stores can be found among my stock. All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest!

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

WM. J. GEISSINGER.

West Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law
Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott.

Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law,
Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. & W. SAXTON Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON,
Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS,
Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER,
Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT,
Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO.,
Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS,
Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO.,
Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

ALEXANDER PORT & CO.,
Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO.,
Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton.
Huntingdon: R. Hare Powel. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by

apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by

J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Umbrella and PARASOL MANUFACTURER, No. 2 North Fourth Street, N. W. Corner of Market, Philadelphia,

Has now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

March 4, 1857-3m.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS, SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants —select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes —invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES:

W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Santee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

March 18, 1857-1y.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

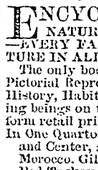
500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*



HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROM